



# Appendix A

## *Definitions*

**Amchur**—A spice prepared by drying and powdering the mango peel.

**Ancient egg**—An egg that is processed by covering (burying) with a paste containing lime, river mud, and rice hulls. Also called “a thousand day egg.”

**Areca nut**—See betel nut.

**Bagacillo**—A material derived from sugarcane consisting of the light, pithy elements separable from bagasse.

**Bagasse**—The dry pulp remaining from sugarcane after the juice has been extracted.

**Baglo molasses**—Molasses containing sugarcane pith.

**Bale cover**—Secondhand burlap and other fabric used for wrapping or holding cotton. New or unused covers are excluded from this definition.

**Bark chip**—A small, usually somewhat thin and flat piece of bark, separated by a cutting instrument.

**Basmati rice**—A specialty rice with a long grain grown principally in India, Iran, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka; commonly contaminated with husks and paddy rice.

**Bean**—Any of several plants of the genus *Phaseolus* or related plants (e.g., *Vigna unguiculata*, *V. radiata*, and *Glycine max*) bearing similar pods or seed.

**Beeswax**—A yellowish to dark brown wax obtained by melting honeycomb with boiling water.

**Betel nut** (or Areca nut)—The hard, nutmeg sized seed of the betel palm (*Areca catechu*). Used as a folk remedy, gnawed to clean teeth, or shaved and wrapped in betel leaves to be chewed as a stimulant or breath freshener.

**Blanch**—v To take the color out of a vegetable and make it white by excluding light through burial, boarding, or wrapping the leaves, stem, or shoot. *Blanched adj.*

**Bran**—The seed husk or coat of a seed removed in milling.

**Branch**—A cut portion of a wood plant, with or without foliage or blooms.

**Broomcorn**—A grass (*Sorghum bicolor* var. *technicus*) having flower clusters with stiff, branching stalks that are used to make brooms and brushes.

**Broomstraw**—The essential part of broomcorn which is used to manufacture brooms. To be classified broomstraw, each straw must be entirely free from stems, stalks, leaves, and stubs of stalks or stems.

**Brown rice**—Rice that has been removed from the hulls but has not been polished and retains most of the bran layers, endosperm, and germ.

**Buchu (also bucco)**—The leaves of the citrus genera *Agathosma*, *Barosma*, and *Diosma* used as a diuretic and diaphoretic; or the oil distilled from these leaves.

**Bulb**—A mass of overlapping membranous or fleshy leaves on a short stem base enclosing one or more buds that may develop under suitable conditions into new plants and constituting the resting stage of many plants, such as the onion. **NOTE ON ALLIUMS:** In the genus *Allium*, the bulbs may range from large, as in the onion, to poorly developed, as in the leek. From countries **outside** of North and South America and their adjacent islands (the Western Hemisphere), only the bulbs of alliums **without** their tops are admissible. However, the entire leek plant is admissible from Belgium and the Netherlands. The above ground portions of *Allium* spp. are **inadmissible** because of rusts and pests like the leek moth. Thus, onions, garlic, leeks, and other onion relatives (*Allium* spp.) are admissible from countries outside the Western Hemisphere only if the above ground portion of the plant is removed.

**Bulgur**—Parched, crushed wheat.

**Bulk shipment**—Loose material in carriers, bulk containers, or in storage.

**Cactus plant**—A plant that is a member of the family Cactaceae which is characterized by spines arising from tufts of fuzz. The plants are usually succulent.

**Canned**—A category of processing whereby the article is sealed in containers and is sterilized.

**Canola**—A genetic variation of rapeseed (*Brassica napus*). The seeds of this plant are crushed to obtain oil. Canola is a registered name. It is an acronym for **CAN**ada **Oil** **L**ow **A**cid.

**Cant**—A squared log or one that has been sawn on one or more sides.

**Cereal**—A member of the grass family in which the seed is the most important part used for food or feed.

**Certificate**—Authorization to move a regulated item, most often indicated by stamping “Released” or “Treated and Released” on documents or containers.

**Citrus**—When used in the Reference Section of the Fruits and Vegetables Manual, includes the following species: *Citrus aurantiifolia*—key lime (sour), Mexican lime; *C. aurantium*—sour orange; *C. grandis*—pummelo, shaddock; *C. latifolia*—Persian lime, Tahiti lime; *C. limettoides*—sweet lime; *C. limon*—lemon; *C. medica*—ethrog; *C. paradisi*—grapefruit, pomelo; *C. reticulata* cv.—includes calomondin king, clementine, mandarin, satsuma, and tangerine. From the West Indies and Puerto Rico also includes *Fortunella* spp.—kumquat and limequat.

**Clears**—A less refined flour consisting of the sifted portion of the meal recovered in the manufacture of high grade wheat flour.

**Cold treatment**—The subjecting of fruits and vegetables to cold temperatures for a prescribed amount of time to eliminate plant pests. Schedules of cold treatment, temperature, and times are listed in the Treatment Manual under the T100 schedules for specific pests.

**Comb honey**—Comb kept intact with the honey.

**Commercial shipment**—Goods that are imported for resale purposes or for profit (example—corn brought in for cattle feed); not for personal use.

**Commingle**—Mixing of articles of more than one kind in the same container or conveyance such that pests could move or be transferred from one kind of article to the other.

**Compliance agreement**—A written understanding in which a party agrees to follow PPQ procedures.

**Contaminants**—An undesirable impurity (example—soil, animal manure, and weed seed).

**Cooked**—A category of processing whereby the article is prepared for eating by a heating process (example—baking, boiling, parching, or roasting) to the extent that the pest risk is eliminated.

**Corm**—An underground stem, such as that of the taro, similar to a bulb but without scales.

**Corn, green**—Fresh, edible corn-on-the-cob.

**Corn, shelled**—The dried individual kernel which has been removed from the cob; generally used as an animal feed.

**Corn husk**—The membranous or green outer envelope of an ear of corn, sometimes referred to as corn shuck.

**Corn shank**—The stalk to which an ear of corn is attached.

**Corn silk**—The silky styles on an ear of corn.

**Cottonseed**—The seed of cotton to be used for manufacturing or processing rather than for propagation. Usually ginned and having the lint removed. Contrast with seed cotton.

**Cover**—Material that covers or is laid, placed, or spread over or upon cargo.

**Crating**—A rigid shipping structure that consists of a wood frame of which the size and shape are determined by the article to be shipped.

**Crosstie**—A roughly squared piece of wood placed beneath railroad tracks for support.

**Crucifer**—A plant in the family Cruciferae, Cruciferae includes: cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, mustard, kale, rutabaga, radish, and turnip.

**Culm**—The jointed stem of a grass or sedge.

**Cured**—A category of processing whereby a product is preserved (example—aging, candying, drying, heating, smoking, soaking in a salt, sugar, oil, or vinegar solution).

**Cut flower**—The fresh, cut portion of a plant which is highly perishable, including the inflorescence, and any parts of the plant attached to the cut portion. A cut flower can take different forms, such as a single stem with the inflorescence, a lei made of many inflorescences threaded on a string like beads, or a bouquet (example—carnations, lilies, and roses). **NOTE:** This definition does not include decorative plant material that has been dried, bleached, dyed, or chemically treated; or filler and greenery. Compare filler and greenery.

**Decorative fruit**—Fruit which is intended to be used for ornamental purposes and not to be eaten or grown.

**Disease**—The interaction between a pathogen and the plant resulting in damage to the plant. The damage caused is referred to as a symptom.

**Dressed**—Made trim and smooth by planing or shaping lumber.

**Dried**—A category of processing whereby water is removed or reduced by exposure to heat or air.

**Dunnage**—Loose packaging material, generally wood, protecting a ship's cargo from damage during transport.

**Endemic**—Common and/or widespread in a particular place.

**Farina**—The coarsely ground, sifted endosperm of wheat free from fine flour and from bran.

**Filler and greenery**—Fresh foliage used for decoration, such as fern and palm fronds, asparagus (fern) plumes, pine sprays, chamaedorea fronds, willow branches, *Ruscus*, *Papyrus*, *Euonymus*, and other greens. Compare cut flowers.

**Filter-press cake**—The sediment remaining on the filter after the sugarcane juice has passed through. Collected as a cake from the filter and used as fertilizer.

**Finished**—Processed or manufactured--no longer raw.

**Flour (wheat)**—The finest particles of wheat after it has been milled many times; completely freed of bran and consists essentially of starch and gluten of the endosperm.

**Fodder**—Coarse grasses (e.g., maize, sorghum) harvested whole and cured in an erect position. Usually fed to domestic animals.

**Forage**—Food for domestic animals such as horses, cows, and sheep.

**Forest litter**—The uppermost slightly decayed layer of organic matter on the forest floor that includes fallen leaves and branches.

**Free from rot**—No more than two percent by weight of the regulated articles in a lot show visual evidence of fungal fructification or growth of other microorganisms that cause decay and the breakdown of cell walls in the regulated articles.

**Fresh fruits and vegetables**—The edible, more or less succulent, portions of food plants in the raw or unprocessed state. (This definition includes fresh herbs.)

**Frozen fruits and vegetables**—Fruits and vegetables frozen rapidly at subzero temperatures, with subsequent storage and transportation handling no higher than 20°F, so that ice crystals formed are too small to seriously impair the composition of the cells.

**Fructification**—The sport-bearing structure of a fungus.

**Fruit**—The ripened ovary of a seed-bearing plant (examples commonly encountered in the florist trade—peppers (*Capsicum* spp.) and holly branches (*Ilex* spp.) with berries).

**Geographical abbreviations**—Terms that describe portions of the United States and its territories where fruits and vegetables are enterable: (See also Appendix 10)

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<b>ALL</b>	All ports of entry where PPQ officers are stationed and their area of coverage. (The definition includes Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands).
<b>NA</b>	(North Atlantic) Atlantic ports north of and including Baltimore; ports on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway; Canadian border ports east of and including North Dakota; Washington, DC (including Dulles) for air shipments.
<b>NP</b>	(Northern Pacific) Pacific ports north of California, including Alaska, Canadian border ports west of and including Montana, excluding Hawaii.
<b>SAG</b>	(South Atlantic and Gulf) Atlantic ports south of Baltimore, U.S. Gulf of Mexico ports, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
<b>PR</b>	Puerto Rico (also included under SAG).
<b>VI</b>	U.S. Virgin Islands—St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John (also included under SAG).
<b>MB</b>	U.S. land border ports on the Mexican border.
<b>HAWAII</b>	The entire State of Hawaii.
<b>GUAM</b>	The U.S. territory of Guam.
<b>CNMI</b>	The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

**Ground wheat**—Wheat in the first stage of the milling process.

**Gum**—Any of various viscous substances that are exuded by certain plants and trees that dry into water soluble, noncrystalline, brittle solids.

**Hardwood**—Broad-leafed trees of commercial species.

**Hay**—Grass or other plants such as clover or alfalfa cut and dried for fodder.

**Herbage**—Grass and other herblike vegetation used for feeding animals.

**Hitchhiking pest**—Insects or other pests which are not directly associated with their host material and which move with cargo, in baggage, or at large in carriers.

**Honeycomb**—A mass of six-sided wax cells built by honeybees to contain their young and store honey. Compare beeswax. Contrast comb honey.

**Hull—As a noun**—The dry outer covering of a fruit, seed, or nut; the husk.

**As a verb**—To remove the hull or hulls of fruit, seed, or nuts.

**Husk—As a noun**—The membranous or green outer envelope of many fruits and seed, as of an ear of corn or a nut.

**As a verb**—To remove the husk or husks from.

**Husked rice**—Rice removed from the hulls but not polished and retaining most of the bran layers, endosperm, and germ.

**Inflorescence**—A characteristic arrangement of flowers on a stalk or in a cluster.

**Inspection Level Guide**—An aid to determine the extent of inspection of cut flowers based on pest risk. A risk level is given to kinds of flowers from specific countries.

**Inspectional unit**—The portion of a shipment used to determine what size sample should be inspected. Also, quarantine action is taken on the inspectional unit.

**Intergeneric**—Existing or occurring between genera (hybridization).

**In transit cold treatment**—Cold treatment performed aboard an approved carrier at a temperature and duration that is specified for elimination of plant pests.

**Japan pepper**—See Szechuan peppercorn.

**Kiln dried**—Lumber cured or dried in a heated enclosure.

**Kola nut (also cola nut)**—A large, fleshy, and bitter caffeine-containing tree seed (*Cola* spp.) that is approximately the size of a chestnut and is chewed as a condiment and stimulant; seed erroneously called nuts.

**Legume**—A plant of the family Fabaceae characteristically bearing pods.

**Lemon**—The smooth skinned lemon of commerce when listed as an approved fruit.

**Limited permit**—A document issued by an inspector to allow the interstate movement of regulated items to a specified destination.



**Lint**—All forms of raw or unmanufactured ginned cotton, either baled or unbaled, including all cotton fiber, except linters, which has not been woven or spun or otherwise manufactured.

**Linters**—All forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber separated from cottonseed after the lint has been removed, including the form referred to as “hull fiber.”

**Log**—a usually large, unsawn section of a trunk or limb of a fallen or felled tree.

**Loose wood packing material**—A category of articles composed of small wood particles capable of free movement (includes things like excelsior, saw dust, wood shavings, and wood wool). Contrast with solid wood packing material.

**Lumber**—the products resulting from sawing logs into boards, planks, or structural material such as beams.

**Mandado**—Articles of food (groceries) carried across the Mexican border and intended for local, personal consumption.

**Medicinal seed**—Those which are used for their curative powers, and are not to be planted.

**Mexican jumping-bean**—A seed of any of several Mexican shrubs of the genera *Sebastiania* or *Sapium* of the family Euphorbiaceae that “jumps” because of the movement of the contained larva of a small moth (*Cydia dehaiana*).

**Middlings**—A by-product of the milling of wheat containing different portions of endosperms, bran, germ, and crude fiber used as animal feed.

**Mud press cake**—The sediment remaining on the filter after the sugarcane juice has passed through. Collected as a cake from the filters and used as fertilizer.

**Noncommercial**—Goods that are not imported for profit or resale, generally for personal consumption

**Noxious weeds**—An undesirable plant as specified by the Federal Noxious Weed Regulations.

**As defined by the Federal Noxious Weed Regulations**—“Any living stage (including, but not limited to seed and reproductive parts) of any parasitic or other plant or a kind, which is of foreign origin, is new to or not widely prevalent in the United States, and can directly or

indirectly injure crops, other useful plants, livestock or poultry or other interests of agriculture, including irrigation or navigation or the fish or wildlife resources of the United States or the public health.”

**Nut**—A hard shelled, woody-textured, one-celled fruit that does not split open as an acorn, coconut, or macadamia nut.

**Oceania**—The islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans approximately between 100° East longitude and 150° West longitude including Australia and New Zealand.

**Offal**—The by-products of milling (as of wheat or barley) used especially for livestock feed.

**Packing material**—A covering, stuffing, or holding apparatus used to protect, cushion, or brace goods during shipment (e.g., straw, plant litter, paper, vermiculite).

**Paddy rice (also seed rice)**—Threshed, unmilled rice still in its husk.

**Pallet**—A portable, wooden platform used for storing or moving cargo or freight.

**Panicle**—Any pyramidal inflorescence with a main axis and subdivided branches as in oats, rice, and sorghum.

**Parched**—Scorched or toasted with dry heat.

**Pathogen**—An organism that is capable of causing disease in a particular host or range of hosts. It obtains its nutrients wholly or in part from another living organism (example—a microorganism such as a bacterium or fungus).

**Pine straw**—Dried pine needles usually used as a mulch.

**Plant litter**—Leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants, as distinguished from clean fruits and vegetables or other commercial articles.

**Plant or portions of a plant**—Leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants or plant litter or debris as distinguished from clean fruits, vegetables, herbs, or other commercial articles.

**Polished rice**—Rice that has had the hulls removed, and most of the bran and starch cells rubbed off and screened out.

**Pollards**—A coarse bran obtained from wheat.

**Preclearance**—Inspection and/or treatment of commodities by or under the supervision of PPQ officers in foreign countries and U.S. offshore locations in accordance with PPQ approved phytosanitary requirements.

**Precleared**—Articles which are inspected and/or treated under PPQ supervision/approval at origin and are in compliance with PPQ regulations prior to U.S. arrival.

**Processed**—Modified by some form of manipulation beyond harvesting.

**Processed seed**—That which has been subjected to any degree of alteration beyond harvesting (example—cracked corn is considered processed).

**Propagative structure**—Any plant part which is capable of reproduction or growth by itself.

**Pulse**—Vegetables in the family Fabaceae (Leguminosae) that bear or produce edible pods or seeds, such as beans, chickpeas, cowpeas, lentils, peas, and vetches.

**Puree**—A fruit or vegetable reduced to a paste or thick liquid with a smooth texture.

**Red dog**—A less refined flour which is dark in color due to a high content of fine bran particles.

**Rhizome**—A rootlike, usually horizontal, stem, such as that of arrowroot, growing under or along the ground that sends out roots from its lower surface and leaves or shoots from its upper surface.

**Rice bran**—A product obtained by milling rice. It consists of the seed coat, the germ, and broken grains.

**Rice dust**—A finely powdered material obtained in milling white rice. It consists of the inner bran layer with a litter of the starchy interior that is rubbed off the kernels.

**Rice flour**—A by-product sifted and ground from the coarser milled particles.

**Rice meal**—The ground by-product of rice milling consisting of rice bran, polishings, and some rice flour; used chiefly as a food for livestock.

**Rice polish**—A finely powdered material obtained in milling white rice. It consists of the inner bran layer with a little of the starch interior that is rubbed off the kernels.

**Rice powder**—A face powder derived from rice.

**Root**—The usually underground portion of a plant, such as that of a cassava, radish, or sweet potato, that stores food. Compare tuber.

**Sample**—A portion that is representative of the whole; a specimen.

**Sample (cotton)**—Samples of lint, linters, waste, cottonseed cake, and cottonseed meal of the amount and character usually required for trade purposes.

**Screenings**—The small, imperfect grains, weed seeds, and other foreign material separated in cleaning seed by a screen; used chiefly as a food for livestock.

**Seed**—The ripened ovule, enclosing a rudimentary plant and food necessary for its germination.

**Seed cotton**—The seed of cotton that is propagated rather than used in manufacturing; usually unginned with the lint attached. Contrast with cottonseed

**Seedy waste**—Picker waste, gin waste, oil mill waste, and any other cotton by-products capable of carrying a high percentage of cottonseed.

**Sharps**—The medium-sized particles separated in the sifting of ground wheat.

**Shorts**—A by-product of wheat milling that includes germ, fine bran, and a small amount of flour.

**Silage**—Coarse grasses (e.g., field corn, sorghum, clover) preserved in a succulent condition by partial fermentation in a tight container.

**Smut**—Any of various destructive diseases of cereal grasses caused by parasitic fungi characterized by the transformation of various plant organs into dark brown or black often dusty masses of spores.

**Softwood**—Coniferous, evergreen trees (except larches and baldcypress) of commercial species.

**Solid wood packing material**—a category of wooden articles having a rigid shape for protecting cargo from damage (includes things like cases, crates, drums, dunnage, packing blocks, pallets, and skids). Contrast with loose wood packing material.

**Split**—To divide from end to end with a sharp blow or cutting instrument.

**Sprouts**—The edible, immature growth from freshly germinated seeds.

**Starch**—A highly refined granular or powdery complex carbohydrate in plants obtained commercially from corn, potatoes, rice, sorghum, and wheat.

**Stencil**—An impression left on a surface after stenciling.

**Stone fruit (drupe)**—A fleshy fruit, such as peach, plum, or cherry, usually having a single hard stone (pit) that encloses the seed.

**Stover**—The dried stalks and leaves of a cereal crop used as fodder after the grain has been harvested.

**Straw**—Stalks of grain after threshing—usually mixed with threshed leaves, endosperms, husks, etc., of grain and grasses. It is used primarily as bedding for cattle or for packing.

**Sugarcane chew**—Short length of internodal, peeled sugarcane.

**Szechuan peppercorn (also Japan pepper)**—A dried fruit of the Rutaceous *Zanthoxylum piperitum*; used like black pepper in China and Japan.

**Tatami mat**—A straw matting used as a floor covering (usually rice straw).

**Thousand day egg**—See ancient egg.

**Timber**—Trees considered as a source of wood.

**Transit permit**—A document that authorizes movement of articles from regulated areas to specified points where host plants do not grow and where the regulated material is handled, utilized, processed, treated, or consumed in such a manner as to eliminate pest risk; for example, movement of uncertified cotton products to northern markets. Permits for such movement are issued on the basis that: 1) The articles will not be transhipped to nonapproved destinations, and 2) There will be conformity to the conditions of a compliance agreement or PPQ Transit Permit.

**Treatment**—A chemical or physical procedure used to kill pests; fumigation, cold treatment, hot water dip, application of fungicide, vapor heat.

**Triticale**—The intergeneric hybrid between wheat and rye—sometimes used as a generic name.

**Tritordeum**—The intergeneric hybrids between wheat and barley—sometimes used as a generic name.

**Tuber**—A swollen, usually underground, stem, such as a potato, bearing buds from which new plant shoots arise.

**Unauthorized fruits and vegetables**—Fresh fruits and vegetables which are not approved for entry into the United States.

**U.S. returned fruits and vegetables**—U.S. grown fruits and vegetables that have left the United States and are being presented for reentry into the United States.

**Variety**—A subdivision of a kind which is characterized by growth, fruit, seed, or other characteristics by which it can be differentiated from other sorts of the same kind (example—Marquis wheat, Kennebec Irish potato, Winesap apple, and Kentucky wonder pole bean).

**Waste**—All forms of cotton waste derived from the manufacture of cotton lint, in any form or under any trade designation, including gin waste and waste products derived from the milling of cottonseed.

**West Indies**—The principal countries of: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe (and St. Barthelemy), Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands, and the Virgin Islands (Br.)

**White asparagus**—The blanched shoots of asparagus when excluded from light for use as a vegetable.

**Wood chip**—A small, usually somewhat thin and flat piece of wood, separated by a cutting instrument.

**Wood mulch**—Bark chips, sawdust, wood chips, or wood shavings used as a protective or decorative cover.